

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.
G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at *Four Dollars a year*, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
\$5 will pay for three copies one year.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5.

All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.
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PROCLAMATION.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

By virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of Indiana, I, JAMES WHITCOMB, Governor of said State, do hereby offer a reward of *three hundred dollars* for the apprehension and safe delivery in the jail of Jefferson county, in said State, of

JAMES McILLEN,
who stands charged with having, on the night of the 20th of May, of the present year, under circumstances of great aggravation, deliberately murdered John Lichthager, in said county.

Said McIlLEN is described as being about 25 years of age, short, thick set, rather stoop-shouldered, dark hair, blue eyes, round face, fair complexion, well looking, an Irishman by birth, and formerly a barkeeper at Holmes Hotel, Cincinnati.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Indianapolis, this 9th day of June, 1845.

JAS. WHITCOMB.

By the Governor:

JOHN H. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

From Crutcher's Omaha.

The Terrible Legend of the Kilkenny Cats.

O'Flin, was an Irishman, as very well known, and she lived down by Kilkenny, and she lived there all alone.

With only six great large tom-cats, as know their ways about, and every body else besides she scrupulously shut out. O'Flin's cat was very, (and whiskey too, 'tis said.) She didn't feel very much, but she could do well instead.

As may be guessed these large tom-cats, they didn't get very sick. Upon a coming one day, and a "ha'porth" once a week.

Now, on one dreary winter's night, O'Flin she went to bed. The whiskey bottle under her arm (the whiskey in her head.) The six great large tom-cats, they sat all in a dismal row, and howled their hungry eyes at their fatal wagg'd tails.

At last one grainy old fellow spoke in accents dire to tell, And dreadful were the words which in his awful whisper fell.

When all the other five tom-cats in answer loud did squall, "Let's kill her—and let's eat her—only alone and all!"

On horrible! On terrible! On deadly tale to tell! When the son of a woman in the window hole, there seem'd still and well.

The cats they sat and hild their paws all in a merry ring, But ebbing away from the place look'd like a living thing.

And they growled savagely, and spit, and snarl, and howl'd, Till at last these six great large tom-cats, they sat on one another's shoulders.

And nought but one long tail was left in that once peaceful dwelling, And a very tough one too it was—it's the same as I've been telling.

Value of the Produce of different States.

From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, we compile the following facts, founded upon estimates about the agricultural produce of 1841:

Of Wheat there were produced *ninety-five millions* bushels, worth perhaps on an average 75 cents per bushel, equal to \$71,250,000. Of this quantity Ohio produced the largest amount, about 16,000,000 bushels; New York comes next, with about fifteen millions; Virginia and Pennsylvania raised about the same quantity each—between ten and eleven millions. Tennessee comes next, with near seven millions, and then Indiana with five and a half.

Michigan is next, four and a quarter millions, being more than Maryland by nearly a quarter of a million. Of Oats there were raised one hundred and seventy-two millions and one quarter bushels. In this grain New York takes the lead, considerably producing over thirty-one millions, Pennsylvania twenty-four millions, Ohio twenty millions, Virginia fourteen millions; Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, each between ten and twelve millions. The value of this crop, at an average of 20 cents per bushel, would be \$34,400,000.

Of Indian Corn there were raised four hundred and twenty-two millions bushels, equal, at 25 cents per bushel, to 105,500,000 dollars.

Tennessee is by far the largest raiser of this grain, being down in the table for sixty-one millions bushels; Kentucky and Ohio each raise about forty-eight millions, and Virginia thirty-eight; Indiana twenty-four; North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama about twenty-two each; New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois about nineteen each; and Missouri, Kentucky, and Missouri about thirteen each. It is mainly, therefore, a product of the South and South-west.

Of Potatoes the crop is put at one hundred millions bushels, worth, at 20 cents, \$20,000,000. New York raises seventeen millions, Maine twelve and a half, Pennsylvania seven, Vermont six, Michigan five and a half, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ohio nearly five.

Of Hay there were seventeen millions tons, worth, at \$3 per ton, \$51,000,000; the second most valuable product of American agriculture, doubling that of cotton, as will be seen below. New York raises about five millions tons; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, about two millions each; Maine and Vermont, one and a quarter millions; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, from half a million to one million; New Jersey and Illinois, about three hundred and seventy-five thousand each; and Virginia, four hundred and forty-four thousand.

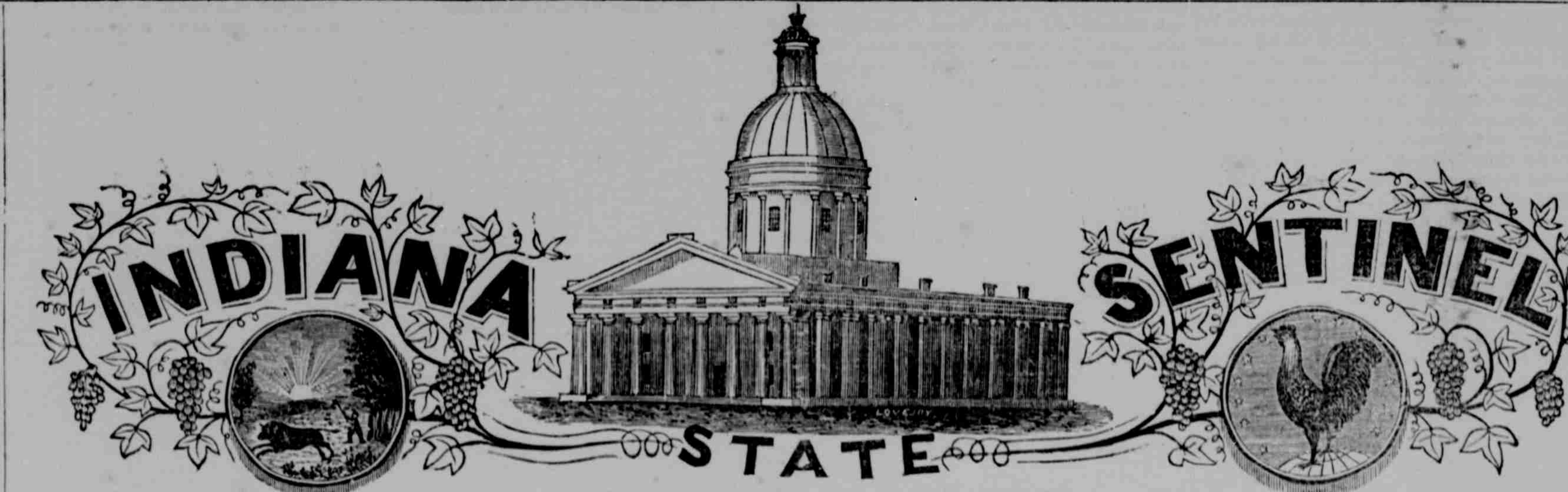
Of Cotton the crop is put at eight hundred and seventy-two million pounds, equal, at 12 cents per lb., to \$2,225,000. Georgia raises the largest quantity, two hundred and thirteen millions pounds; Mississippi, one hundred and ninety-five millions; Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-four millions; Alabama, one hundred and forty millions; North Carolina, fifty-one millions; South Carolina forty-nine, and Tennessee thirty-nine; Arkansas fourteen, Florida nine millions. The estimate is for two hundred and one million pounds, equal, at 24 cents per lb., to \$24,000,000. Louisiana produces one hundred and sixty million pounds, and the next highest is Indiana, with her maple sugar, seven and a quarter millions; Ohio and Vermont each produce about four and a quarter millions.

Of Rice there are one hundred and eleven million lbs. South Carolina has almost a monopoly of the staple, raising about eighty-four millions pounds. Georgia raises between seventeen and eighteen millions, and Louisiana about five millions.

Of Tobacco there are grown about one hundred and thirty-two millions pounds. Kentucky takes the lead in this article, raising about fifty-eight millions; Tennessee and Virginia each about thirty-three millions; Missouri twelve, Ohio six, and Maryland not much over half a million pounds.

From this estimate of the quantity and value of the chief agricultural crops of the United States, it results that Indian Corn is the most valuable of all our products. Hay comes next, and only just below. Its value exceeds that of Wheat, which comes third, about 50 per cent, and doubles that of Cotton, which stands fourth. Oats stands fifth, and Potatoes sixth.

The resources of the United States may be estimated from the fact, that in 1816 we owed one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars and in less than twenty years thereafter did not owe one cent, and had a surplus of millions in the national treasury.



Indianapolis, June 14, 1845.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Volume 1: Number 4.]

Iowa—the New States—the Influence of the West on the American Union.

At the recent April election, the people of the thriving territory of Iowa have rejected their Constitution, because Congress has reduced the limits of their new State. They desire an immense area of 60,000 square miles, but Congress assigned assigned 44,000 square miles as its extent. The majority against the constitution is considered equivalent to a rejection of the boundaries.

A State of forty-four thousand square miles is larger than Indiana and as large as Pennsylvania or Ohio—and from the soil and position of Iowa, it is likely to be as distinguished for wealth and population as either of those great States.

Congress in limiting the boundaries of Iowa on the Mississippi river to the mouth of Blue Earth River—instead of extending it up to the St. Peters, as the constitution of Iowa originally provided, was ruled by the strong desire of leaving room for two States north of Iowa, of convenient size and of that fertility of soil and productions so necessary to an independent member of the confederacy.

Should the next Congress concede the 60,000 square miles to Iowa, but one State can be formed on the Mississippi above. Mr. Dodge, the member from Iowa, in an address to his constituents, well stated that though he opposed the curtailment of the limits of Iowa, yet the current of sentiment in Congress was so strong in favor of Western States of reasonable size, that he was deeply convinced should the present boundaries be rejected, Iowa would not get another acre from Congress. He also remarked that since the annexation of Texas, the desire to make more free States in the Great West was too controlling to be resisted. That determination superadded to the feeling that this policy was justly due to the West will probably give a permanent direction to the future action of Congress on the admission of new States into the Union.

The convention too, is fortunately gaining ground that the West is the great preservative power of our Union. From its vast extent and the centrality of its position, it will be the heart of our body politic. Its interests are so intimately blended with both the North and the South that the Union is more essential to its prosperity than to any other section of our country. Its wealth is in the hands of the Union, and in one direction by mighty rivers, draw it close to the heart of the South, while by the bonds of canals and railways it is indissolubly united with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North. Its interests will irresistibly compel it to hold fast both the North and the South should they attempt to undo their mutual ties. This is the power and the influence the free Statesmen and Patriot would strive to increase.

Time has shown and it will more clearly show that the policy of the West must be national. It is the body of our country. While the North and the South have too freely bandied the word—disunion—who ever heard that word whispered with favor at the North? Its heart is to the Union as the needle to the Pole. On our extreme frontiers, enter the cabin of the hardy settler, and it will be found that his heart glows with an indomitable and imperishable love for the Union. The farther he seems to have spread from the Atlantic, the more intense seem his feelings for his country to have strengthened.

The noble words of the Patriot of the Hermitage, "The Union must be preserved," must be the embodiment of the policy of the West. The day is coming when it will be the controlling power in our government. We hail its dawning, for we feel assured that the interests of our wide-spreading confederacy can repose safely in its arms, and it will then be without a fear that our countrymen can exclaim, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."—*Albany Argus.*

OREGON.—Mr. CLAY.—Can't Prentice, Webb and Company say a word in denunciation of Mr. Clay, for being so indiscreet as to say, that our title to Oregon was beyond dispute. Let them examine Mr. Clay's dispatch to Albert Gallatin, when he and Mr. Rush were our ministers to London, and were negotiating with Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson on the part of England. The Whig press have forgotten themselves. They have been guilty of the outrageous temerity of calling in question the prudence and discretion of the great embodiment. Or must we set this down as a specimen of this wonderful facility of turning round by facile eons? Mr. Prentice said our title was indisputable, in an Inaugural Address. Mr. Clay used language fully as strong, long ago, in one of his dispatches. What have you to say, you universal harmonious contented Whigs!—*Louisville Democrat.*

AN ARMY OF EMIGRANTS.—News from Independence, Mo., informs us that the emigrants now near that point number about seven thousand, all destined for Oregon and California. They will start about the same time, divided into convenient companies for travelling with ease and safety. The Indians will not attack a party of five hundred. Of course, the emigrants, this season, will stand in no fear of the red-skins. It is astonishing what a tide is setting toward the fertile lands on the Pacific.

TROUBLES IN IOWA.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says there is trouble brewing on the half-breed lands in Iowa. A great excitement prevails among the settlers. They have repeatedly met under arms to prevent the sale of the lands by the sheriff under a decree in favor of the New York company. More than 600 had taken up arms at the last accounts. These lands are in the southeastern part of Iowa, very valuable, and include Keokuk, a place probably destined to be larger than any other on the Mississippi, north of St. Louis.

McAdams roads—so called—have been in use in Iowa for more than 100 years—perhaps 1000 years. The following extract shows, from "Voyage autour du monde, par M. Dumont D'Urville, tom. I. p. 374." Speaking of the city of Yano, he says—"All the streets are covered with broken stone or fragments of flint, beaten hard, to make a solid mass." He adds, "The trottoirs are of cut stone, and each proprietor is obliged to keep in good order that which is in front of his house."

Vulgar minds dislike serious reasonings. If some noble truth start up, they applaud for a moment; but the next withdraw their notice, or scruple not to attempt to shine by questioning, or aiming to place it in some ludicrous point of view.

Tariff Wisdom.

The following paragraph is from the Express: From the table, it will be seen, that the tariff in relation to the Cotton Manufacture is substantially correct, both as to the Silk and Woollen trade. Foreign goods have not been excluded to any great extent, but a large increase of importation has been provided, by the consumption of articles of domestic production.

These two lines we have italicized. Now is not this a singular operation of that most magical document, "the tariff?" It does not exclude "foreign goods to any amount," but "prevents a large increase of importation." The "large increase" of importation has not been excluded to "any amount."

We presume that the protection to the manufacturers has been a "large increase," but not to "any amount." We have no doubt but that the operation of the tariff is exactly as is described in this clear and lucid manner by that most profound print. "The 'home market' is increased to a great extent, but 'not to any amount'"; which, by interpretation, means that consumers have paid a great deal more money for less goods. The magnitude of the argument is precisely that of a financier of the same school with those gaudious reasoners. The worthy in question entered a "grocery," and bought two pounds of crackers, which were promptly put up, when the buyer changed his mind, and asked if he could have a drink for the crackers in the tin. "Oh! certainly," said the shopman, throwing the crackers into the barrel. He next followed the drink he turned to go. "Stop! you have not paid for the drink." "Why? I gave you the crackers for the drink." "Then pay for the crackers." "You've got the crackers in the barrel, do you want pay and the crackers too?"—*New York Morning News.*

AN ENERGETIC WOMAN.—The editor of the Trenton, N. J., "Sheet Anchor" mentions meeting with a poor woman on a late journey, who might be specified in good earnest, as something of a heroine. At any rate, she possessed all the fortitude, characteristics of the sex in seasons of trouble or danger.

She was a native of Connecticut, who had emigrated to Ohio about a year ago, where her husband died, leaving her with three small children, and in a state of extreme want. She managed to get to Pittsburg, thence she carried the Alleghenies to Philadelphia on foot, carrying her youngest child a great part of the way. At Philadelphia, being penniless, she asked to be allowed to cross the Delaware river on Camden ferry boat, intending to pursue her tedious journey through New Jersey. Her manner interested a number of gentlemen on the wharf, and the interest was not lessened by her story, which bore on its face the very stamp of truth. Capt. Hinkle, of New Philadelphia, generously gave her a passage to New York, and a line to insure a conveyance as far as steam can carry her homeward. A contribution of upwards of fourteen dollars was made up, which she gratefully but diffidently accepted; for it was evident she was no beggar; and the poor widow, it is hoped, is before this, at the end of her weary pilgrimage, and resting in the home of her childhood, in the little village of Woodbridge, on the banks of the Connecticut.

WESTERN ORATORY.—"Feller Citizens and Hosses—Hurra! there's a prospect of war. Skunk Hollar is in arms on our side, and the catlike squab, bostin' from 20,000,000 grained lungs is reverberated over all this tall talk. Mean, sneakin', god-damn'd, hell-bound, sword-seared on house pettin' on fire, bar-barous, David Crockett killin' New York has dared to show her cat-tail, to the heavens, lightnin' deffin' and death swallers! Uncle Sam! (Shouts.) Methinks, and oh hosses, I spy the spirits of '76, goddamness of liberty! sorrin' on its turkeys wings around you! 'Whar?' says one, looking up. 'You grent hoss, I'm speakin' in the jargon. I see their flappin'! Your shinin' pinions are pipin' the affec'tin' war cry of Yankee Doodle! (Crowd, Yankee Doodle! Cock-a-doodle-do!) Bring out the Long Tom of Bunker Hill, and the thousand pounder of New Orleans! Let them roar till they crack the welken, set the clouds on fire and knock the poles over. The wrath swing cleaver of Uncle Sam shall split the numbskul of Sandy Hamnah in a hazy manner, and Skunk Hollar will bang up the daylight of his country. Let us dig a hole in the pick axe of vengeance, screw the Mexicans into it and sink 'em into Chany!—Whar is the skunk that don't cemy them sentiments! He ain't no war, nor ever was!—(Three cheers and a whistle.) The country's safe! (Shout.) It's great but it's safe! (Shout.) I believe I'll take a drink.

FOR THE GIRLS.—A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion; and was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot. But the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He marked a text and handed the Bible to her; 2d Epistle of John, 5th verse: "And now, I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we have from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned the book, pointing to the text, and said, "Why should I find grace in thee eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the third Epistle of John, 13th verse: "I have many things to write, but I will not with pen and ink, write unto thee. But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and then we shall speak face to face." They were married soon after.

THE BITTER BITTEN.—Some one has told an anecdote something like this: A gambler challenged an old pilot on the Mississippi to play a game of loo. The old fellow was too much for the travelling gentleman, and bled him \$50 in short order.

"Now," says the blackleg, "I'll bet you \$50 against the \$50 you have just won, that I can turn up a Jack the first time trying."

"Never mind," says the pilot, "let's have a hand at old stage. You can easily get your change back at that."

"But so far from this, in a few hours the gambler was minus \$50 more; when he offered to bet a hundred dollars he could turn up a Jack."

"Very well, go ahead."

Over went the whole pack.

"Well, said the gambler, 'I reckon there's a Jack up."

"Not that you know on," said the pilot, "for while we were at old stage, I stole out all the Jacks."

The blackleg had run against a snag, and he wasn't insured!

POINTED CONVERSATION.—"How do you do, Mr. Smith?"

"Do what?"

"Why, how do you find yourself?"

"I never lose myself."

"Been—been where?"

"Pshaw! do you feel?"

"Feel of me and see."

"Good morning, Mr. Smith."

"It's not a good morning—it's infernally wet and nasty."

And the parties separated.

Capital Punishment.

A meeting of the New York Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment was held according to previous notice on Monday evening, 5th inst., at the Lyceum of Natural History, Broadway.

"The Hall," says the Tribune, "was crowded by a large and highly respectable audience. The hour was taken by Chancellor McCoun, President of the Society, who, after a few introductory observations, introduced the assembly. Prof. Patterson, of Philadelphia, who presided, gave a very interesting account of the penal legislation of Pennsylvania, and of the various efforts that have been made in that State to abolish the gallows. He traced the details of those efforts more particularly to the influence of the clergy, who, he was sorry to say, had stood up against the beneficent reform. The Bible was quoted in this, as in other cases, on the side of wrong. The clerical friends of the gallows, however, were becoming more and more unwilling to enter upon a discussion of the question. In some instances, even the right to discuss the question had been arrogantly denied. But the friends of reform had persevered in the face of every obstacle, and there were many cheering signs of progress, and even ultimate triumph. Among the friends of the cause were many of our most distinguished citizens. The Vice President of the United States was well known to be a friend of the cause, and both the late and present Governor of the State were ready to sign a bill for the abolition of the gallows. Prof. Patterson alluded to the common device of the friends of the death penalty, of attempting to arrest the progress of the reform by denouncing as infidels those engaged in it. But our friends will allow us to follow Prof. Patterson at greater length. His remarks were deeply interesting, and were listened to with great attention.

The Chairman read a letter from Vice President Dallas, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present at the meeting, but at the same time avowing his full concurrence in the objects of the society. He says: "Time and reflection have confirmed the opinion, cherished by me for many years, that the use of capital punishment, and that its abolition will hereafter be looked upon as the evidence of the moral character of nations, as we shall successively blot it from their criminal codes."

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, was the next speaker. He argued against the gallows, not on the ground of the inevitability of human life, but on the ground of the necessity of an utterly efficient means of preventing murder. With an eloquence to which no report could do justice, he reviewed the Scriptural argument in favor of the gallows, and exposed in a masterly manner the inconsistencies and incongruities of its defence.

William L. Garrison next took the floor, and after a brief, but exceedingly pertinent exordium, proceeded to give consecutively the reasons which induced him to work the abolition of Capital Punishment. We regret that our limits do not allow us to give even a sketch of his eloquent remarks.

We congratulate the friends of this reform on the high character of the meeting, and we trust that a more active gathering, and cannot fail to tell powerfully in favor of the good cause. As we left before the meeting closed, we are unable to state what time it adjourned."

At a subsequent meeting of the New York Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, Chancellor McCoun presiding, a series of resolutions were offered and read by Mr. O'Sullivan, and unanimously adopted. We clip from them the following:

Resolved, That a National Society for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death be formed, to meet at least once a year, the city of Philadelphia being the seat of the Society; all the members of the State, County, and Town Societies being members thereof. And that the officers of said National Society consist of a President, the Presidents of the several State Societies for the same purpose, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Corresponding Committee; and that these officers constitute a permanent Executive Board.

Resolved, That the officers of the said National Society, fill the most excellent by the members assembled in Convention in 1845, be as follows:

President, GEORGE M. DALLAN, Vice President of the U. S.

Vice President, The Presidents of all State Societies, those now existing being:

Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Boston.

Vice Chancellor, William T. McCoun, of New York.

Professor Henry S. Patterson, of Philadelphia.

Corresponding Committee, Rev. R. T. Tison, Esq.; Professor Charles D. Meigs; Rev. Rufus W. Griswold; Dr. Henry S. Gibbons; with power to add to their own number.

Resolved, That the members of the said National Society be held in Philadelphia, on the first Wednesday in October next, the preparations and arrangements therefor being made by the Pennsylvania Society, or Committee thereof.

Resolved, That the friends of this reform in all the States of the Union, be earnestly invited immediately to form Societies for the agitation and discussion of this subject, the Punishment of Death; and to place themselves in correspondence with the National Society at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That money being of essential importance for the promotion of Reform, by the circulation of cheap tracts, and the purchase of the necessary literature, contributions as may be in their power, to the officers of either the National or State Societies.

Resolved, That the paper published at Boston, 38 Corn. hill, by the Rev. Charles Sumner, called "The Non-Resistant," be placed in circulation, and that every member be recommended to the support of all friends of this cause.

Resolved, That the editors of all newspapers friendly to this cause—or, if not friendly, yet willing to bring the subject before their readers, be respectfully requested to publish these resolutions.

FANNY ELLISER AT MILAN.—Fanny Elliser is exchanging the Italians with her agile movements and "light fantastic toe." A letter from the London Musical World, says in reference to the triumphant dancer:

"The people here are quite mad about her. I never could have imagined such a scene as the Scala presented, after the ballet was over, last night. Elliser was called for twenty six times, and each time the flowers were showered upon her from all parts of the house in such profusion that, at last the stage was covered with them almost to her feet; at the same time, from the upper boxes, were thrown thousands of sonnets, addressed to her. They were above three quarters of an hour collecting the flowers, which were placed in baskets and carried to her hotel. There was then a serenade with two of the military bands, which did not conclude till past three o'clock in the morning."

LIABILITIES OF AN EDITOR.—Lord Denham has laid down the law recently, that an Editor has no right to insert any paragraph before he has ascertained that the assertion made in it is absolutely true."

So then, in the case of the late discoveries made by the Earl of Rosse, respecting an editor ought to have proceeded to the different papers mentioned before he inserted any statement respecting them. According to Lord Denham, the Man in the Moon and Orion must first recover swinging damages from almost every editor in the United Kingdom for the reflections cast by the Earl's telescope on their character as planets."

TO PREVENT STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—A correspondent of the Mining Journal (Eng.) says that steam-boiler explosions may be prevented by the very simple plan of having a small hole drilled in the plate immediately over the fire place and filled with a leaden rivet, which will melt only when the water gets below the proper level.

Playing, Visiting, and Bunk Cards.

413, City, of the firm of E. Smith & Co., for the past six years, has been the proprietor of the old establishment, No. 71, Broadway, where he has always been celebrated for his skill in the manufacture of all the various kinds of Playing, Visiting, and Bunk Cards, and has been furnished by the most celebrated artists, with the various kinds which will be faithfully and promptly executed on application to his office, at No. 71, Broadway, New York, from 10 o'clock, A.M., till 10 o'clock, P.M., on all days except Sunday and holidays. He will sell again as follows:

Exquisite, Ivory, and Pearl Playing Cards, with the following designs: Large, No. 5, Engraved, - \$1.00

No. 15, Engraved, - 4.00

No. 15, Engraved, - 4.00

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